

IDEAS.

Have you selected your seed corn?
Have you planned for early potatoes?

It costs less to raise "truck" than to buy it.

The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer. — Proverbs 30: 25.

Read "The Cow Pea Better Than Government Bonds" in Farm Column. Get some cow peas, as many as you can, and sow a big patch.

TAKE NOTICE.

Rev. Dr. Burgess will hold a series of Easter services each evening of next week at 7:30 in Phi Delta Hall. Topic: "The Savior's Passion and the Soul's Passion."

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

James Dick, the so called "Rubber King," who died at Glasgow, Scotland, March 7, bequeathed \$500,000 for distribution among his employees.

A dispatch from Constantinople last Thursday announces that the town of Kyankari, northeast of Angora, in Asia Minor, was destroyed by an earthquake on Wednesday the 12th. Kyankari had 20,000 inhabitants.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The worst blizzard in ten years struck the Northwest the early part of this week. Railroad traffic and business generally were suspended. No services were held in many of the churches in North Dakota, Sunday.

Seven life-savers, the crew of Monomony Station, on Cape Cod, and five men from the stranded barge Wadena, whom the life-crew were trying to save, were drowned on Monday by the capsizing of the life-boat.

John P. Altgeld, former governor of Illinois, died at 7:09 Wednesday morning, Mar. 12. Ex-Gov. Altgeld was stricken with paralysis while speaking to a large audience in the Chicago opera house the night previous.

A bill is to be introduced in Congress for admission to Statehood of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona, also one to give Indian Territory a territorial form of government and changing the name to the Territory of Jefferson.

The weekly bulletin of the Marine Hospital service shows 22,263 cases of smallpox were reported during the past week throughout the United States, of which 661 proved fatal. The total number of cases for the same period last year was 9,406, of which 136 proved fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

The old log courthouse at Whitesburg, Letcher county, was destroyed by fire last Friday.

The House on Thursday last adopted a bill compelling mine operators to pay wages fortnightly.

Senator Deboe has introduced a bill in the Senate asking for \$75,000 for a public building at Henderson.

Gov. Beckham, on Monday, signed the Weatherford bill to limit the sale of cocaine and other narcotics.

A bill has been adopted in the State Senate to make teachers in normal schools eligible as members of the County Board of Examiners.

Rev. I. H. Webster, pastor of the Tar Ridge Baptist Church, Wolfe county, surprised his congregation recently by having the choir whistle instead of sing.

Gen. T. T. Garrard, of Manchester, Clay county, died on the night of the 13th. Gen. Garrard was a grandson of Gov. Garrard, the second Governor of Kentucky.

Governor Beckham last Friday signed the child labor bill prohibiting the employment of children under 14 in mines or factories except by consent of parents and the County Judge. Widows' children are exempt.

A bill providing that any person who has served the court for one week as juror is unable to serve again that year passed both houses of the Legislature last week. The bill provides that the jury must be drawn in open court by the Jury Commissioners. The professional juror is a thing of the past.

OBITUARY.

HART.—James M. Hart was born in Madison county, Ky., Sept. 8, 1852, and died in Berea, within two miles of the home where he was born, at four o'clock a. m., Monday, Mar. 17, 1902.

Mr. Hart was married to Miss Eliza Hulett, of Madison county, on Jan. 28, 1869. His widow survives him. Some time prior to his marriage he was baptized and joined the Baptist Church, but about the year 1872 he transferred his membership to the Church of Christ at Berea, of which his wife was a member, and of which Church he was a trustee when death came to him.

It is not too much to say that Jas. M. Hart was a good citizen, an excellent neighbor, a conscientious business man whose word was as good as gold, a friend to the best interests of his country, a hater of evil, a loving son to his aged parents, a good brother, a devoted husband and a true Christian. No man enjoyed more generally the confidence of all who knew him. He served Berea as postmaster for nearly seven years, three years under President Harrison, reappointed under President McKinley in June 1898, holding the office at the time of his death.

The funeral was on Tuesday evening; the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Burgess, Rev. Dr. Frost, President of Berea College, and Rev. L. V. Dodge, assisted by a male quartette composed of Rev. Wm. Lodwick and Messrs. Hill, Dick and King, who ably rendered suitable selections of song. The burial was at Berea cemetery and in charge of Berea Lodge No. 617, F. and A. M., of which lodge Mr. Hart was an active member in good standing. The opening funeral service was at the home. This was for the benefit of the aged parents of the deceased, Mr. and Mrs. James Hart, still living and past the age of fourscore. Dr. Burgess read Psalm 23, following this with very feeling remarks suggested by Psalm 116: 15: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." President Frost followed with a sincere eulogy on the life and personal character of James M. Hart as citizen, neighbor and Christian, closing his address with prayer. The corpse was then taken to the Baptist Church on the way to the cemetery, where a large congregation assembled for the closing funeral services. After a selection by the male quartette Prof. L. V. Dodge read a portion of the 15th chapter of 1 Corinthians, also the first 7 verses of Revelations 21, following the reading with an eloquent prayer. After another selection had been sung, Dr. Burgess preached a plain scriptural sermon on the Assurance of The Resurrection, using as the ground of his argument Paul's words in 1 Corinthians, 15 chapter, emphasizing the fact that the inner heart of man needs and calls for life beyond. Another song was rendered and President Frost addressed this larger congregation on the lessons to us contained in the past life and living of the departed. There was no fulsome praise, so often indulged in on funeral occasions, but heartfelt expression of thankfulness and appreciation for sympathy, encouragement and help he had received in his work from Brother Hart, and every one in the congregation knew that every word said was sincere and deserved.

The whole audience here joined in singing the favorite hymn of the deceased: "Alas and did my Savior bleed," to the tune of "At the Cross." The congregation took a last look at the remains, which were then carried to the cemetery and laid in the grave to await the time when "the dead in Christ shall rise." Our community is poorer, Heaven is richer. "So teach us to number our days."

A Raging, Roaring Flood

Washed down a telegraph line which Chas. C. Ellis, of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in icy water," he writes, "gave me a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had Consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles." Positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung troubles: for sale by all druggists. Price 50c and \$1.00.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

God gives to us as we grow to what he gives.—Rev. A. M. Campbell, Presbyterian, St. Louis.

Heaven on Earth.

Men need not necessarily die to be in heaven. Some saints live today almost in the outskirts of heaven.—Dr. Alonzo Monk, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

Doors Closed Against Jesus.

The doors of many a church with elaborate ritual and beautiful ceremonial have often been slammed in the face of Jesus.—Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Baptist, New York.

Live in the Present.

The man or the church that lives in the past lives to no purpose in these intense days of activity in every department of human life.—Rev. Dr. Baker, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

Manhood Before Money.

Business is carried on as if there were no other interest. While business success is necessary, yet manhood is before money and righteousness higher than gain.—Rev. P. Pinch, Congregationalist, Chicago.

More Education Needed.

What we need more imperatively than anything else to offset the influences that work against the maintenance of a deep personal religious interest is education.—Rev. Nicholas R. Walsh, Catholic, Boston.

Good Books.

Good books and good papers leave their impress upon the mind and heart like the river upon the land through which it runs. They enrich mental and spiritual pabulum.—Rev. Dr. W. L. H. Rees, Methodist, Pittsburg.

Representing Jesus Christ.

To stand before the world, before those with whom you associate, as the representative of Jesus is surely a privileged position to fulfill represent him we must be nearly like him as possible.—John L. Rockefeller, Jr., Baptist, New York.

Sin of Parental Ignorance.

Oh, the sin of parental ignorance! It has ruined more homes, slaughtered more lives, bred more disease, called into life more selfishness and tyranny, more vice and crime than all other causes combined.—Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, D. D., Philadelphia.

Not as a Theory, but as a Fact.

It is not in theology we are to find out how to be Christians, but it is in God's own word and in the words of Jesus and his interpreters in the Bible. If we study, we find that we must not receive Jesus as a theory, but as a fact.—Rev. Stowell L. Bryant, Methodist, Chicago.

Standing on Firm Foundation.

Lifted up by the spirit out of the world's troubled sea and set securely on the Rock of Ages, the believer cannot be thrown into confusion or be made to feel that the foundations of his life are falling from under.—Rev. Dr. W. S. Fulton, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.

Teaching the Conscience.

The conscience needs constantly power of revelation, the vision of God. Every man must follow conscience, but every man must see that his conscience is taught of God and is the soul's window opening out on God.—Rev. Dr. M. Burnham, Congregationalist, St. Louis.

Christ the Only Way.

For me the present contains a large possibility of happiness for the frugal, honest poor, and the future holds forth hope for more. Neither rich nor poor can be happy. Each must take his way to Bethlehem. The Christ is the only way. He says, "Come," and in him alone is there peace.—Archbishop Corrigan, Catholic, New York.

Only Source of Hope.

Have faith—faith in yourselves, faith in your fellow men, faith in God and the Providence that governs the world. In the midst of the changing scenes of life faith in God is the only source of assured hope, the only secret of a true and worthy life, the only key to happiness, the only strength that is secure.—Rev. C. J. Hull, People's Tabernacle, Denver.

Meekness of Spirit.

The evolution of 1,900 years has just begun to teach men the value of gentleness and kindness, to show them that more is to be gained in the long run by the employment of these agencies which make up, I take it, meekness of spirit than by the use or employment of any other force whatsoever.—Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Episcopalian, Philadelphia.

The Spirit of the Age.

In spite of all adverse tides, surely, but steadily, the commercial spirit has risen until it has become the dominating material force in the world's life of today. The gravest danger of the twentieth century lies in this fact: If these great forces are the servants of men, they will prove a great blessing, but if they dominate every phase of life they will be a curse.—Rev. Robert Bagnall, Independent, New York.

Evil of White Lies.

The great evil of falsifying lies in the small things—in slightly modifying the details to interest or amuse others or to gratify personal vanity. * * * Not only is there untruthfulness in society and in business, but there is more or less of it in religion. There is a good deal of lying in our public prayers. We have all heard preachers and others tell the Lord things we knew were not so.—Rev. Dr. J. L. Jackson, Baptist, Chicago.



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EUROPE'S HIGHWAYS

PERFECT SYSTEM BY WHICH THEY ARE BUILT AND MAINTAINED.

Some of the Splendid Roads in France, Belgium and Italy—\$16,000,000 Spent by Latter Country on Her Highways in Five Years.

It will interest you to know about the roads of France. In that country there is no such diversity between the material progress of the farmer and that of the merchant, between the country and the town, as is found in this country, says Isaac B. Potter in The Gospel of Good Roads. The farmers prosper and have always prospered. Every dollar spent by the French government to bring itself more closely in touch with its rural population has been well invested.

Of course these roads of France are not built by farmers who "work out" their highway taxes after the manner followed in this country, nor are they repaid by the use of plows, hoes or scrapers, like those which are brought into use at the annual farmers' picnic which takes place when you go out to "work the road" in your township. On the contrary, they are built and kept up under a system which is perhaps the most perfect in the world. There is an official in chief who takes charge of all the main roads of the republic and requires from his subordinates complete reports at frequent intervals. In this manner information is always at hand showing the condition of the roads in all parts of the country. Of course the work is divided into different sections, which in turn are in charge of subordinate engineers or superintendents. Broken stone is fur-



COUNTRY ROAD IN FRANCE.

nished by contract, and, considering the amount of labor accomplished each year on the French roads, the cost is surprisingly small. The roads of our own states, at least the important state roads, should be maintained in the same way.

In Belgium also the principal roads are built and maintained by the general government, and in 1880 in the nine provinces of Belgium over 79 per cent of the highroads were of this class, the entire length of high class roads being 4,173 English miles out of a total of 5,286 of roads of all classes. The best roads of Belgium are in the provinces of Namur, Liege and Luxembourg, and permanent employees are kept on the roads under the direction of the chief engineer of the province for the purpose of insuring the observance of the regulations and looking after the constant repair of the highways.

In Baden the main roads are under the supervision of the state authorities and are cared for with a studious regard for the requirements of the farmer and inland travel. Under the law relating to roads in Baden the duty of maintaining the road falls as follows: One-quarter each upon the town and county in which the road is situated, the remaining one-half upon the state treasury.

In Italy the minister of public works is at the head of the department of public works. The construction of these roads is in most cases undertaken by contracts, the work being carried on under direction of government engineers. The government road laborers are called "cantonniers" and are selected with great care, special reference being had to character and honesty. They must be of robust constitution and must be able to read and write. Each one of these cantonniers is provided with a full set of tools and implements specified by law. His hours of work are from sunrise to sunset, and each day he is obliged to go over the entire track of road placed in his charge. He must be constantly upon the line of his work in all kinds of weather and in case of necessity is bound to work on public holidays. His chief duties are the leveling and repair of the highways, the removal of snow, mud, dust, etc. He must assist travelers in distress and vehicles disabled by accident or by weather, and for any neglect of duty he may be fined, suspended or dismissed, according to the degree of the offense.

The fines accumulated during the year are divided among the deserving cantonniers or given to one of the mutual benefit association of which they are members. Cantonniers who serve with credit and distinction for three or more years are promoted and given an increase of monthly wages. In the five years from 1873 to 1878 Italy spent about \$18,000,000 on her roads, although before that appropriation was made many excellent highways existed in all parts of the kingdom. In 1881 Italy constructed about 120 miles of new road and had then about 11,040 miles in course of construction.

In the Netherlands, as in the countries already mentioned, the principal roads are maintained at the expense of the state.

TOPERS OF FAIR SEX

FACTS REGARDING THE GROWTH OF TIPPLING BY WOMEN.

Among the Causes Ascribed is the Habit of Saturating Candy and Cake With Liquor—Many English Women Addicted to Alcoholism.

"Our women drink a very great deal," said Miss Christine Tenling of London during a meeting held under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance union in Washington. "English women," continued the speaker, "are drinking far more than they used to, and by the statistics culled from British death reports it is seen that women are going to the bad from alcoholism faster and in greater proportion than men. There is plenty of room for White Ribboners in England. We Ribboners there do our work in very much the same way—that is, in departments—as you American women do."

"I think drinking among women in our country is due greatly to the granting of licenses to grocers. English grocers have been licensed for some forty years. The action was taken, in the first place, as a temperance measure. It was thought that if there were more places where people could get light wines there would be a noted decrease in the sale of stronger liquors and the public houses would not be so freely frequented."

"The grocer's license is a big fallacy. It did not make a bit of decrease in the sale of stronger liquors, and it did not make the least whit of difference in the attendance at public houses and bars. It has led to heavy drinking among the middle and upper classes. The women of these classes go to the licensed grocer and carry away under their own capes bottles of brandy and whisky, taking the liquor in their carriages to their homes and here charging the purchase of the intoxicants to such things as candles and groceries, so as to keep their husbands in the dark regarding their wives' free use of intoxicating spirits."

"English ladies get into the practice of drinking while doing their shopping. In the candy shops those confections called by the English 'booze sweets' are sold in quantities to children. At entertainments sponge cake soaked in alcohol is served. It is no uncommon thing—in fact, a most usual sight—to see ladies enter barrooms in England for their liquor. These are not the lower classes of women either, but well dressed, handsome and talented women. They go in these bars with their husbands. Young girls go in alone. Mothers go in for a drink, carrying their youngsters in their arms."

"I am sure that the employment of women bartenders is one prime cause for this unusual drunkenness among English women. With a woman serving the liquor it has become most natural for women to enter the barrooms and ask one of their own sex to serve them. I recommend both in this country and in England that all White Ribbon workers and others who sympathize refuse to buy their supplies from licensed grocers."

The speaker said she most thoroughly believed in individual work among individuals. She told in an interesting manner of Lady Henry Somerset's colony for the redemption of inebriate women at Duxhurst, England. She told of the mode of living as adopted there and of the duties the patients performed out in the bright sunshine, where their thoughts were not allowed to run free riot with their progress in the course of treatment.

How Alcohol Differs From Water.

A strange thing about alcohol is that it kills almost every form of life. Some recent experiments show that certain germs can live in alcohol under special conditions, but these cases are extremely rare. No tree or flower or plant can thrive if watered with alcohol and water. One reason for this is not far to seek. Water is an absolutely essential thing, necessary to all forms of life, whether animal, vegetable or insect. The properties and qualities of alcohol, however, are directly the opposite of those of water, and, while water sustains life, alcohol destroys it, because it is greedy for water itself and has the power of drawing water away from other substances.

Prohibition Pens.

Dr. Kenyon of New York in a recent sermon made excellent use of the following prohibition pens, which he said were too good to remain in the pod: Prohibition prevents poverty, protects property, promotes peace, produces plenty, procures progress, perpetuates prosperity, provides pleasure, prophesies paradise.

An Extra Burden.

Whether in health or disease alcohol is something added to the work the body has to do. It is something that is helping the processes that are working against us, and I therefore hold it is a substance that should be avoided under all possible conditions.—Profess or G. Sims Woodhead, M. D.

Damages For Drunkard's Widow.

A drunkard's widow in South Dakota has been given \$1,800 damages against a saloon keeper who sold liquor to her husband after she had warned him not to do so. The husband committed suicide, and the court holds the saloon keeper responsible.

French Great Wine Bibbers.

The 40,000,000 people of France drink more wine than the nearly five times as many inhabitants of Germany, Great Britain and the United States.

Swiss Hard Drinkers.

It is said that every tenth death in Switzerland is caused by the use of intoxicants.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 30.

Text of the Lesson, John xi. 1-18. Memory Verses, 13, 14—Golden Text, John xi. 25—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1902, by American Press Association.]

1, 2. "They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulcher and we know not where they have laid Him." These were the words of Mary Magdalene to Peter and John on her return from the sepulcher early on the morning of the resurrection day. As all the lessons of the quarter have shown us the power and doings of the risen and ascended Christ, it is not amiss on this review day, which happens to be Easter, to consider again specially His resurrection. We see in these women, as in the apostles, true believers in and followers of the Lord Jesus, with life and the future all dark to them because they knew not the resurrection, and they knew not because they believed not. In the lessons of the quarter we have seen thousands upon thousands of men and women made new creatures in the power of His resurrection. We need to be often reminded that if Christ be not risen all preaching is vain and none has been saved or ever will be, but Christ being raised up from the dead and having all power in heaven and earth every purpose of the Lord shall be performed (I Cor. xv. 12-28).

3, 5. The two disciples ran because of Mary's message, and John, the dearest of the two, arriving first, stooped down and looked in and saw the linen clothes lying, but he did not go in. It may have seemed to him too sacred a thing to step into such a place as that upon the napkin that was about it. He saw the linen clothes lying by itself and they believed Mary's testimony that the body was not in the tomb, but beyond that, as to what had become of the body, they were wholly in the dark, as the verses following testify.

9. "For as yet they knew not the Scripture, that He must rise again from the dead." Besides His own oft repeated words they might, with unaided eyes, have seen His resurrection in Ps. xvi. 10; Isa. xlii. 13; Eil. 10; Hos. vi. 2, or at least a strong suggestion of it, but their hearts were set upon a kingdom which, according to their way of thinking, was to be established there and then, and being filled with their own thoughts they had no place for His thoughts and purposes.

10, 11. The disciples went to their own home, but Mary remained at the sepulcher weeping. Luke says that Peter departed wondering in that at which was come to pass (Luke xxiv. 12), not believing that Christ was risen, but believing simply that His body was not in the tomb and wondering what it had become of it and what it all meant. We are reminded by the disciples and Mary of a time when "every man went to his own home. Jesus went unto the Mount of Olives" (John vii. 53; viii. 1). Did you ever see a precious body laid away from your sight, and the friends and relatives all went to their homes, but you, having left that which was the house in which the one who was dearer to you than life had lived in the tomb, felt that you no longer had what could be called home? If so, you can sympathize with Mary.

12, 13. "Woman, why weepest thou?" Thus spake the angels to her, and she answers in about the same words she had used to Peter and John. Words seem idle when there is this aching void in the heart unless they come from those who can truly sympathize, who have themselves experienced our sorrow.

14, 15. "Woman, why weepest thou?" This time the words are from Jesus Himself, and they mean more, for He can be touched with a feeling of our infirmities (Heb. iv. 15, 16). It would seem that as Mary faced the angels and they spoke to her she must have seen them looking at some one behind her, and as she turned to see whom or what they were looking at, she, supposing she saw the gardener, speaks to him of the body she cannot find. I imagine her talking to Him whom she so loved and not knowing Him, but see also chapter xxi. 4, and remember the two who walked to Emmaus with Him and knew Him not till they saw His hands as He broke bread in the house. How grief and unbelief do blind us and how much sorrow we might escape if we would only believe God!

16. "Mary?" "Master?" What a heavenly "multum in parvo!" Just one word from each, but heart meets heart in those two words. The heart broken is comforted; the Father of mercies and God of all comfort has spoken. Whether it be as Frederic Whitfield says, the sorrowing, broken hearted Mary, or the tried and terrified disciples in the upper room, or doubting Thomas, or the weary, disappointed tollers on the lake, as Jesus shows Himself, the risen Christ, to each all is made right, and the all sufficiency of Christ for every state of man's heart is made manifest. The heart of man needs only to see Jesus. Let Him present Himself and all will be well, and the heart will be filled with joy and gladness and repose quietly in Him.

17. "I ascend unto my Father and your Father, and to my God and your God." The question is often asked, Why did our Lord not allow Mary to touch Him when just a little later the same morning He allowed the other women to hold Him by the feet and worship Him? (Matt. xxviii. 9.) Why not be content with the Lord's own reason, "For I am not yet ascended to My Father?" The inference is plain and easy that before the other women met Him He had ascended to His Father and returned. During the forty days He evidently ascended and returned many times before the visible ascension, since which he has not yet returned, but He will (Acts i. 11), and soon now.

18. Her tears were dried, her heart was glad and she went as His messenger to comfort others as they mourned and wept, but as she told them the wonderful story they would not believe her (Mark xvi. 9-14). Neither did they at first believe the two who saw Him later on the same day, and when, in the evening, He appeared unto the eleven He upbraided them with their unbelief.

THE SCHOOL.

NEGRO CONFERENCE, TusKEGEE, ALA.

At the eleventh annual session of the Negro Conference at Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 18-20, the conference adopted the following declarations:

1. In connection with education and moral and religious training, we recognize that the foundation and growth of our race are to be found in ownership and proper cultivation of the soil; freedom from mortgaging lands, crops or stock; raising food supplies at home; keeping out of the large cities, north and south; prompt and willing payment of all taxes; keeping out of the courts; avoiding all forms of extravagance; keeping our young people off the streets and from public lounging places; starting a bank account, however small; holding farmers' institutes or local conferences and agricultural fairs.

2. We must keep constantly in mind the fact that the masses of our people depend for their education upon the public schools. These should be strengthened at every point, especially by lengthening the terms and securing better teachers.

3. We must not overlook the fact that we depend largely for our living upon the common occupations that are about our doors—domestic, mechanical and agricultural. Since, at present, especially in the South, these occupations are open to us, we should give careful attention to fitting our youth for these callings.

4. We would advise the teaching of agriculture in the public schools, and through the children, should impress upon the parents the value of the dairy, vegetable garden and poultry yard to every family.

5. We recognize the great work to be done for the schools, the churches and public improvements, especially in the building and maintenance of good public roads. In the promotion of this and every needed good, we pledge our most hearty co-operation with our white friends, north and south.

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Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation, "but," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters and I 1-2 boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg was sound and well as ever." For Eruptions, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores and all blood disorders Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. Only 50 cents.

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So said a progressive young farmer of Rockcastle county to the writer last summer. The young man was a native of N. C., had spent the most of his life in that State, he had been observant, and had good reason for his earnest praise of this truly valuable farmer's friend.

For twenty years (1880-1900) I had good opportunity to form an opinion as to the value of the cow pea. I have watched it under many circumstances and in many sections of the country. I have planted it in Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri, and North eastern Arkansas, and in every instance with great profit to land and stock of all kinds. I have seen the cow pea cultivated in Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and Tennessee, and to-day if I was a farmer in Kentucky and was compelled to choose between raising corn or raising cow peas, for profit, the cow pea would get the choice every time. The cow pea does not impoverish the land, corn does; you can raise a paying crop of cow peas on land that will not bring three barrels of corn to the acre; you can sow five pecks of cow peas on an acre of early wheat stubble, double shovel them in, and in September cut two tons of forage (crab grass and peas) worth \$15 a ton from the acre, and leave your land in better condition for all purposes than before sowing the peas. Please understand this is not theory, but a statement founded on personal experience covering a period of several years. If I had a good cow and could get seed in no other way I would sell the cow and buy cow peas if I had to pay \$5 a bushel for them. After this, if you use good judgment and ordinary industry, you can have seed to sell.

One word about the crab grass and cowpeas raised on wheat stubble. For three winters I kept horses and cows in splendid condition with practically no other feed. The horses were in prime working fix and the cows yielded milk in abundance. I didn't feed the forage with all the peas in it, but before giving it to the stock I would flout out what I could as it lay in the mow and when I got to the bottom there were peas in plenty for seed and for sale.

Of the crop saved I sold one pen for \$35 cash. The remainder I put in the barn, and from it I fed for full five months, November to April, three horses, five cows and seven yearlings, all coming out in the spring in excellent fix, using less than ten bushels of corn or any other feed during this time; besides this over one hundred chickens fed themselves from the pile. The next year I sowed peas again on the field with better results. In the spring of '87 I planted corn on the land, gathering in the fall upwards of 300 bushels of sound corn from this field which four years before yielded less than 40 bushels of inferior oats. For fertilizer I put back a portion of what I had taken from the land, and nothing else. Of course the pasturing after gathering the crop helped in this matter.

(To be continued.)

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BEREA, KY.

Edward Blake: College Student.

By Charles M. Sheldon.

Author of "In His Steps," "Malcolm Kitch," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," etc. Copyright, 1900, in U. S. A., by Advance Publishing Co., Chicago.

At last the judges appeared, and one of them mounted the platform and came forward slowly. "Make it brief," cried some one in the junior class. Some of the audience laughed, and others hissed, while the president sternly raised his arm to demand order.

"Mr. President," said the judge, with a good natured smile, "I have been a college boy myself. I don't intend to make a speech on this occasion."

"But you are," sung out the voice that had interrupted the first time.

"That's all of it," replied the chairman pleasantly. "The judges award the prize in this contest to John W. Wilson."

And then pandemonium broke loose among the students as the judge



"I forgot to tell you, Mr. Blake, that I promised to give up the Sunday study," walked up to Wilson and handed him the envelope containing three crisp \$10 bills. Even Edward, in the first moment of disappointment, could not help thinking of how much he could do with \$30 in the way of new books or a suit of clothes that he needed very much.

He choked down his feelings and was among the first to shake hands with his rival as the audience noisily dispersed, the members of the two societies trying to tear down each other's flags and finally winding up the evening's excitement with a free for all flag contest at the foot of the chapel steps outside.

The president warmly congratulated both speakers.

"After all, Blake, you did splendidly. You are improving in your delivery."

"Do you think so?" Edward was a little pleased at the president's sincere praise.

"Of course you're more or less disappointed right now," added the president, keenly reading Edward's feelings. "But winning the prize isn't the main thing in a debate. The main thing is to say something that ought to be said and say it as if you meant it and wanted others to believe as you do."

Edward took it quietly and afterward remembered the president's words. But he was really too much disappointed to be helped much by it now. He was going off the platform by way of the rear exit when Freeda, who had come up to the edge of the platform with Miss Seton, called to him:

"Ned, won't you go over with us?"

Edward somewhat reluctantly turned and came down the platform steps and joined them.

"I think you did splendidly," cried Miss Seton, who was an enthusiastic girl, with fine brown eyes and irregular features. "If I'd been the judges, I would have given the reward to you."

"So would I," added Freeda warmly. She was almost as impulsive as her roommate, although she had a good deal of the Blake family characteristic of reserve.

Somehow Edward began to feel a little better. When they went out, he awkwardly went along by Miss Seton, while Freeda, by the side of her roommate, continued to discuss the decision. "I believe it was because you put in that quotation from Judge Brewer," she said decidedly.

"Why, I thought that was one of the best parts of my argument. It was the best written part, anyway," said Edward, with a short laugh.

"Well, but, Ned, it was a little too long, don't you think? And then it struck me," Freeda spoke with less assurance—"that possibly the quotation did not exactly fit in with your argument as to the injustice of the war. If the question had been on expansion, it would have been more appropriate."

Edward felt surprised. "What have you been doing? Reading up on politics?"

"He thinks we girls don't do anything but gossip about the boys and try to say smart things about one another," Freeda observed to Ida.

"We are not quite so frivolous as you imagine, Mr. Blake," said Miss Seton. "We have lately clubbed together and subscribed for a daily paper, and it is read by turn at mealtime. We're improving our minds seriously, thanks to Freeda and Miss Channing."

"I'm glad to hear it. Do you enjoy

it?" asked Edward, somewhat solemnly.

"I don't relish it very much with my meals," she replied, laughing. "I'd rather talk about football any time."

"Would you?" Edward asked vaguely, and then, not thinking of anything else to say, he lapsed into his usual silence. Freeda and Miss Seton commented on the events of the evening until the ladies' hall was reached.

Edward had said good night and turned to go when Miss Seton called after him. He came back again. Freeda had started up the steps of the hall and was half way to the top.

"I forgot to tell you, Mr. Blake," said Ida in a low voice, "that I promised Freeda to give up the Sunday study after this. She said you would give it up if I would."

Edward was embarrassed. "Why, of course—I did promise. I'll give it up all right."

"That's all," Miss Seton said and then turned and ran up the steps.

Edward stood awkwardly looking at her until she vanished with Freeda into the hall. He slowly went back to his own room, and when there he went over all the events of the evening.

He could not conceal from himself that he was deeply disappointed at the decision of the judges. He had been very confident of success. He did not believe that he had been overconfident. Somehow he could not help feeling rather bitter toward the judges. The marking of the judges had been given him as he was going out, and he was rated five points below Wilson in delivery. But, even allowing a good deal to his opponent on account of his additional experience, still Edward stubbornly protested to himself that the judges were, even if unconsciously, prejudiced against him. He tried with some honesty to put this judgment out of his mind, but when he finally went to bed he was unable to do so, and it was the last thought he had that persisted in staying with him.

When he awoke, the same thought possessed him anew. He even said out loud as he walked the floor, according to his custom since Willis went away: "I'll never enter another contest. There's no use in it. If the names were all written on slips and thrown into a box and the first one drawn out was given first place, it would be fairer." He even took up the literary work of the paper during the week that followed with great reluctance and distaste. The judges' decision seemed to have disheartened him. How is this, Edward Blake, college student? Are you setting the standard for your mental effort by what you can win out of it in the way of rewards? Is that your final goal of development—the beating of some one else?

However, he was too well balanced naturally to make an altogether foolish judgment. The next day he felt somewhat ashamed of his feeling, and even went so far as to go out of his way to say something unusually pleasant to Wilson concerning the incidents of the debate. Wilson was good enough to say somewhat cordially: "Fact is, Blake, you deserved much higher marks. I don't feel as if it was anything but luck gave the decision to me." This remark did not comfort Edward much, seeing that it was not luck that he had been criticizing, but the failure of the judges to appreciate a really good thing when they heard it.

He began work again on his studies before the week was out, ambitious at least in that direction, and when another Saturday came he had almost recovered his equanimity. It was his regular evening for calling at the hall to see Freeda, and he went over, taking with him a copy of the last college paper, which had come out the day before. He wanted to show her the article he had had reprinted from the magazine that had accepted his first effort. He had secured permission to reprint it, and he knew Freeda would share in the pleasure of looking it over in the college paper.

When he went into the parlor, Freeda was already there, waiting for him. She seemed to be unusually excited over something; but she sat down and looked over the article in the college journal, and praised it highly, to Edward's great pleasure. They were still talking about it, when Miss Seton came in.

She at once went over to the corner where they were sitting, and joined in the conversation.

"Did you know we had started a literary club, here in the hall?" Miss Seton asked, as Freeda turned over the leaves of the college paper and made some brief comment on its general appearance.

"Freeda told me you were thinking of something of the sort," replied Edward, politely enough, but with more condescension than Miss Seton liked.

"Thinking of it? We've organized one and it's been going a month. We have a paper of our own called 'The Inkstand.'"

"I should think 'The Typewriter' would be more appropriate to these modern times," said Edward.

"We use pens over here. They are more literary than typewriters. See the ink on my fingers? Doesn't that look like an author?"

"Ida can write the most beautiful verses, Ned. You ought to see some of them."

"I'm not a professional writer, like Freeda," said Miss Seton, coloring.

"She writes for the papers—the real papers, out in the world, I mean. You ought to see the article she sent away two months ago. It was as good as anything ever printed in Hope College Journal."

"What was it about, Freeda?" asked Edward politely. He was exceedingly skeptical of a girl's ability to do any literary work worth while.

"I'll go up stairs and bring it down—If you would like to see it," asked Freeda, with a significant warning look at Ida.

She went out and Edward seized the opportunity to ask Miss Seton a word about the Sunday study.

"Did Freeda persuade you to give it up?" he asked, and it was unusual for him to ask such a question.

"Yes, Freeda and the president. Why?"

"Oh, nothing," replied Edward, somewhat confused. He had not expected to be asked why.

"Do a good many of the girls study on Sunday?" he ventured to ask.

"Oh, yes; Sunday is a hard day to get through. I always feel glad when it's over. Don't you?"

"Sometimes," replied Edward. He felt alarmed in the presence of this impulsive young woman, who always asked a question at the end of a statement.

"What do you do on Sunday?" He ventured another question, because he did not know what else to say.

"Oh, I go to church in the morning, and then dinner and then a nap and then a little walk, perhaps, or I write a letter or read, and then the vesper service and then tea, and sometimes go down town if Miss Channing feels like it and there is an unusual service anywhere. That's my regular routine on Sunday. What do you do?"

But just then Freeda entered, and Edward did not try to answer. She handed to Edward quietly, but with a sparkle in her eye, a paper containing an article marked in blue pencil. "That's my article right there," she said as Edward stared at the paper.

"But this is printed," stammered Edward.

"Well, that's what I say. It's been accepted and paid for, Mr. High and Mighty, and I have the check to show for it," said Freeda, smiling, while Miss Seton looked much amused at Edward's bewilderment.

"Really?"

"Really. Want to see it?" Freeda took out of her purse a check for \$5 bearing the name of the firm that published the paper.

Edward took it and read it silently; then he turned a beaming face on his sister.

"Good for you!" he said heartily. "I never thought you could do it. Why, I know several of the fellows who have tried to get into this paper and have had everything rejected so far."

Freeda was delighted. Then she said demurely:

"You owe me a dollar, doesn't it?"

"I owe you a dollar! How's that?"

"Why, do you forget you promised to print all the articles we had accepted in The College Journal and give us a dollar apiece for them?"

"Did I say I would do that?"

"You certainly did."

"Then, of course, I'll pay it. But I hadn't idea I would ever have to."

But it was Miss Seton's turn now.

"You owe me a dollar, too," she said, while both girls laughed at the look that came over Edward's face. "I had some verses printed in an eastern paper last week, and I belong to the girls' literary society."

"I'd like to see them," said Edward suspiciously. He had his doubts concerning Miss Seton's statement.

"Of course," she replied, still laughing, as she went out of the parlor.

While she was gone Edward looked over Freeda's article. He was surprised to note the interest that attached to it. There were no pretensions at fine writing, and probably that is the reason the editor had accepted it. The article was an account of one winter's experience, when Freeda had paid all her personal expenses in the way of dress and books, etc., by a little experiment in poultry raising. The article happened to fit in exactly with a series that the corresponding editor had been running on "How Country Girls Can Profitably Spend a Winter." The amount paid for the article was nominal, and Freeda frankly said that she did not believe she could write anything else that would be accepted, but



"That's my article right there," she said, nevertheless she did not conceal her satisfaction at her first success, and Edward, among whose faults was not jealousy, was just as much pleased as she was.

"Did you know that Miss Seton had had any verses printed?" he asked cautiously.

"I knew she had sent on some verses to the Wayne Sentinel—that's her uncle's paper in New York. Yes; she showed me the verses last night."

Edward was silent, as Miss Seton suddenly appeared.

"There, Mr. Skeptic, are the verses! Look and believe!"

Edward took the paper and looked sharply at the place indicated. The paper was a local sheet, printed in a country town. The name of the editor was given as Mark Seton. The verses were printed in a corner, in the first column, and the name at the bottom of them was signed "I. Hope."

"Yes, that's my nom de plume. Isn't it a good one? 'I' for Ida and 'Hope' for the college. And every time I send in anything to an editor he can read my wish in my signature."

"I hope you will accept and pay. Don't you think it ought to move editors and publishers, that quiet, silent appeal?"

She laughed again, and Freeda joined in her statement.

"He sent me 50 cents in postage stamps," said Miss Seton, laughing.

Edward looked incredulous.

"Indeed he did, Ned. I saw his letter," said Freeda, coming to Ida's rescue.

"Uncle is queer in many ways. But I'm sure he wouldn't print my verses just on account of relationship."

"Are you sure?" asked Edward, reading the verses. He began reciting them aloud, and Miss Seton interrupted the reading by suddenly snatching the paper away from him.

"It makes no difference, sir," she said, holding the paper behind her and still laughing at his apparent astonishment over the whole affair. "The promise you made Freeda was \$1 apiece to any of us who had an article accepted and paid for. There was nothing said about the kind of paper, or who owned it, or the price paid, was there, Freeda?"

"No, not a thing."

"I didn't say anything about verses, though," said Edward, trying to be bold.

"Fie, Ned! That isn't like you, trying to get out on a technicality!"

"Anyhow, it seems to me like imposing on me to make me pay \$1 for 50 cent poetry. Paid for in postage stamps at that!"

"Poetry has gone up since I wrote that. There's a trust been formed in Hope, and we're going to buy out all the little poets among the boys," said Miss Seton, smiling.

"I don't believe in trusts, and I shall fight this one," replied Edward, grinning. "I'll pay the dollar all right. It will serve you right to print the verses in The College Journal and make people read them."

"I'm sure it won't hurt them any more than the reading of your article in yesterday's issue. Miss Field had a sick headache after reading it, and I heard of several other girls who were unable to attend afternoon classes on account of it," she retorted.

Edward did not reply to this thrust, which was in keeping with the conventional habits of many of the girls in the hall.

"I might as well pay now," he said soberly as he rose to go. He gave each of the girls a dollar, and they accepted with merry thanks.

When he had gone, Miss Seton sobered down quite suddenly.

"Do you think I hurt his feelings by what I said about his article?" she asked rather slowly and eyed Freeda thoughtfully.

"Of course not. Ned understood your nonsense."

"I don't think he did," replied Miss Seton positively. "He takes most everything seriously."

"But he isn't slow in that sense," said Freeda, somewhat sharply for her.

"Maybe not, but he is very serious about most everything. When I told him the other night that I had given up the Sunday study, he looked as solemn as if something dreadful had happened. It would kill me to take everything as seriously as that."

"There's no danger of your dying suddenly, Ida," said Freeda as they went out of the parlor.

"And still," persisted Ida as if trying to defend her own lack of seriousness, "I don't object to it in other people. I like your brother a good deal better than the chattering, grinning kind, like Willis Preston. I think there is something very nice in your brother's sober face."

Freeda did not reply to this frank admission, and, after staying in the hall to chat with some newcomers a little while, she went up stairs. As she went into her room she wondered for the first time how she would feel if Ida and her brother should begin to like each other. It was only a momentary thought. The life of the students at Hope college was remarkably free from any foolish, sentimental or harmful love-making. The students had their social meetings frequently; they were constantly seeing one another in chapel, in the classroom and library and on the grounds, and, in general, there was a healthy, natural atmosphere about the relations that existed between them that was the best possible argument for the educational idea, so far as this particular part of it was concerned. Perhaps President Boyce expressed the truth about it best when he said once, in answer to a question put to him by a visiting stranger who was unfamiliar with the student life of America: "The fact is, there is no more love-making among the boys and girls in our co-educational schools than there is among the same boys and girls as they meet in one another's home outside of college. And the fact is, also, that most of them are too busy with the regular work of the college course to contract engagements or to act in anyway so as to interfere seriously with the purpose for which they are here. The association of the students in the college is based upon healthy, natural, frank associations, exactly the same that exist in any circle of neighborhood families in a Christian community of the United States where boys and girls grow up together without restraint and in a freedom which is seldom abused."

While all this was emphatically true, so true that only once or twice in the history of the college had anything happened that even the enemies of a co-educational idea could quote against it, at the same time the president knew that, with several hundred students together in the institution, it would be very remarkable if some of them did not occasionally find a warm friendship or acquaintance ripening into something more serious. But it is safe to say that he was thoroughly surprised that winter at an event which opened his eyes to one side of the student life as he had never seen it before.

It was fully three months after the debate, and Edward was developing in many ways with a rapidity that he himself was not conscious of. His naturally slow, dogged, somewhat phlegmatic temperament was changing under the influences of his training. His mind was more alert, his faculties becoming more ripe in their powers, his acquisitive faculties growing in capacity as well as in active perception. With all this he had developed even further yet, if possible, the qualities of obstinate determination, and his real love for the truth was no less mingled with his consciousness of moral uprightness. He was apparently no nearer a positive decision as to the personal Christian life. His satisfaction with the result of the debate had humbled his intellectual pride at the time, his moral pride had not been touched or lessened.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Laundry . . .	5.00	5.00
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The price of a big calf, a little tan bark, or a few home-spun bed-covers, will give a term of school which will change one's whole life for the better!

La Grippe Quickly Cured.

"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I was taken down with a severe attack of what is called La Grippe," says F. L. Hewett, a prominent druggist of Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold and stopped the coughing like magic, and I have never since been troubled with Grippe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended on to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, which makes it the most desirable and one of the most popular in use for these ailments. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS RY.



DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS

BETWEEN

Louisville and St. Louis

Parlor Cars on Day Trains. Pullman Buffet Sleepers on Night Trains. For rates and further information, address

L. J. IRWIN, G. P. A. LOUISVILLE, KY

A Mortgage On An Air Castle

and a dead man's good intentions are equally worthless to a widow and her orphan children. Take out a policy NOW—while you can—with

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky

and provide something SUBSTANTIAL for your widow and orphans. The New Perfection Policy—incontestable from date of issue—is the best life insurance proposition in the field.

J. C. BECK, Jr., Special Agent,
State Bank and Trust Bldg.,
Richmond, Ky.,
W. H. PORTER, District Agent
Berea Banking Company,
Berea, Ky.

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$60.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

WE MAKE A VARIETY.
THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST.
The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The Double Feed combined with other strong points makes the New Home the best Sewing Machine to buy.

Write for CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and prices before purchasing.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.
8 Union Sq., N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga.,
St. Louis, Mo., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.
FOR SALE BY
SISCO & CO., Nicholasville, Ky.

THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY
A. G. NORMAN & CO.,
CINCINNATI, Mar. 11.

CATTLE—Common.....	\$2.50 @	\$3.65
" Butchers.....	4.00 @	5.60
" Shippers.....	5.00 @	5.00
CALVES—Choice.....	6.00 @	6.50
" Large Common.....	4.00 @	5.00
HOGS—Common.....	5.25 @	6.25
" Fair, good light.....	5.60 @	6.00
" Packing.....	6.35 @	6.50
SHEEP—Good to choice.....	4.25 @	5.00
" Common to fair.....	2.50 @	4.15
LAMBS—Good to choice.....	6.00 @	6.35
" Common to fair.....	4.75 @	5.65

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	86 1/2 @	87 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed New 62 1/2 @	63	63
OATS—No. 2.....	45 1/2 @	46
RYE—No. 2.....	35 @	36
FLOUR—Winter patent.....	3.90 @	4.10
" " fancy.....	3.50 @	3.65
" Family.....	3.00 @	3.30
MILL FEED.....	18.00 @	21.00
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.....	12.50 @	13.00
" No. 2.....	11.00 @	11.25
" No. 1 Clover.....	9.50 @	9.75
" No. 2.....	8.00 @	9.50

POULTRY—		
Fryers per lb.....	12	12
Heavy hens.....	10 1/2 @	10 1/2
Roosters.....	5 @	5
Turkey hens.....	12	12
Tom's Turkeys.....	9	9
Ducks.....	11	11
EGGS—Fresh near by.....	25	25
" Goose.....	60	60

HIDES—Wet salted.....	6 @	7
" No 1 dry salt.....	9 @	10
" Bull.....	5 @	6
" Sheep skins.....	40 @	50

TALLOW—Prime city.....	6 1/2 @	6 1/2
" Country.....	5 1/2 @	6

WOOL—Unwashed.....	17 @	18
medium combing.....	22 @	23
Washed long.....	22 @	23
Tub washed.....	22 @	23

FEATHERS—		
Geese, new nearly white.....	38 @	44
" gray to average.....	38 @	42
Duck, colored to white.....	28 @	35
Chicken, white no quills.....	18	18
Turkey, body dry.....	12 @	15

It's Easy To Feel Good.
Countless thousands have found a blessing to the body in Dr. King's New Life Pills, which positively cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Jaundice, Malaria, Fever, and Ague and all Liver and Stomach troubles. Purely vegetable; never gripe or weaken. Only 25c at all drug stores.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Burdette & Sons are making additions to their plant.
Corn land to rent on shares. Hay to sell.—M. K. Pasco.

Miss Lou Flanery has gone to Chicago, where she has secured employment.

The sale at Mr. Sam Deatherage's last week was well attended, and good prices ruled.

Real estate bought or sold. Prompt attention; terms reasonable. J. W. Hoskins, Berea, Ky.

Miss Bettie Pendergrass, of Major, says, "The CITIZEN is the best paper that comes to our home."

Caleb Cope moved from the Cornelson house on Center St. to the Owens property on the same street Wednesday.

Mrs. Dr. Rachel B. Gleason and daughters from Buffalo, N. Y., are staying with Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge.

The spring term starts out with the largest attendance ever known at this time of year, with a great many new students from all directions.

President and Mrs. Frost were in Louisville Thursday, the President being called there on business connected with the State Y. M. C. A.

The subject for the morning sermon at the Baptist Church next Sunday is "Christian Endurance;" at night, "Four of Satan's Snares."

The Church of Christ at Berea, Dr. Burgess, pastor, will soon be incorporated under the laws of the State. Prof. L. V. Dodge has the matter in charge.

Berea needs a city scavenger, and all earth-closets in the corporate limits of the town ought to be abolished, to be replaced by properly constructed boxes or suitable iron garbage buckets.

Rev. R. R. Noel, pastor of Silver Creek Church, desires a full attendance first Lord's Day in April. The Sunday-school will be reopened at 9.30 a. m. Please bring your little missionary barrels full.

Rev. O. L. Sigafos, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Hastings on the Hudson, N. Y., enroute to the Chautauqua at De Funiak Springs, Fla., spent Thursday to Saturday at Berea visiting the College.

We wish to say to our readers and friends who may wish to mark graves of friends and relatives with suitable monuments that we do not believe you can do better than to call on J. T. Hamilton, Madison Monumental Works, Main Street, Richmond, before placing your orders.

A Parish House for the use of the Berea Church is to be built right away. The lot between the Davis House and the Music Hall on Chestnut avenue has been donated by the College, in lieu of the natural rights the Church had in the Chapel recently burned, and at the last mid-week service of the Church a committee of seven persons was appointed to solicit subscriptions and perfect plans for building the Parish House.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Hall of Berea Lodge, 617, F. & A. M.

WHEREAS, the Grand Architect of the Universe in His Divine wisdom removed from us on the 17th day of March, 1902, our dearly beloved brother, James M. Hart, who became one of us in October, 1890:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that, in the death of Brother Hart, Berea Lodge and the Craft have lost a faithful and constant member; his wife a loving husband; his aged parents a dutiful son; the church a consistent and devoted brother and the community a valuable, patriotic citizen:

RESOLVED further that we tender our devoted sympathy to his bereaved family and mingle our mourning with all who honor his life, so well spent.

RESOLVED that this Lodge wear our badge of mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge; that a copy be forwarded to the widow, and that they be published in THE CITIZEN, also in the Masonic Home Journal.

Committee L. A. DAVIS,
W. H. PORTER,
T. A. ROBINSON.

When you wake up with a bad taste in your mouth you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, improve your appetite and make you feel like a new man. They are easy to take, being sugar coated, and pleasant in effect. For sale by S. E. WELCH, JR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

J. S. Lambert went to Richmond on business Saturday.—J. J. Martin purchased of Summers Sims, who is going West, a cow and calf for \$22.—Joseph Ballins is said to be plowing, rain or no rain.—J. W. Todd is running three saws cutting beech and sugar tree timber.—Henry Parker will move to the farm that Wm. Rich purchased from J. W. Todd.—Grandma Northern died at the residence of her son, Henry Northern, age 93 years. The burial was at Viars' graveyard.—T. C. Viars, of Rockford, and A. W. Stewart attended the funeral of James M. Hart at Berea Tuesday.—Many people here are saddened by the death of James M. Hart. His family and his wife have our warmest sympathy.—Mrs. J. F. Simms, who has been dangerously ill and under the care of Dr. C. Robinson, of Berea, is better, and able to leave her bed.

MASON COUNTY.

MAYSVILLE.

All the churches are preparing to have exercises on Easter Sunday.—Mr. L. D. Henderson, who has been ill for several days, is much better.—Mrs. Lizzie Green died at her home on East Fourth street Thursday morning. She had been married but a short while.—While Miss Maggie Robinson and George Jackson, the noted Pearl Bryan cab driver, were driving from Germantown to Maysville Friday afternoon, their horse became frightened and ran away, throwing both of them out of the buggy. Fortunately they escaped with a few bruises.—Mrs. Agnes Holmes, of East Sixth Street, is indisposed with nervous indigestion.—William Strader, of Cincinnati, was in town recently on business.—There will be a literary and musical entertainment at the Methodist church Saturday evening. It promises to be a rare treat, so don't fail to attend. Admission 5 cents.—Mrs. Ann Pearl continues critically ill at her home on Maddox Street. Little hope is entertained of her recovery.—Mr. Abe Whaley, of Catholic Alley, is quite ill with rheumatism.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

FLOYD.

Died on Sunday, March 9, at the home of John B. Sandlin, Mrs. Catherine Hornsley, aged 89 years. The burial was on Monday.—H. H. Rice, of Sebastian, is hauling logs to Baker Bros. mill. He is going to erect a dwelling.—A. J. Barker is doing a good business at Coal Creek.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sandlin, of Sebastian, a daughter.—A small child of Findlay Bolan was badly scalded lately.

ISLAND CITY.

Wm. Rains is clearing up a fine new ground on Coal Bank Branch.—C. C. Bowman is in full possession of the Morris farm.—J. T. Gentry has gone to Illinois to find work.—W. S. Peters has a pair of fine mules for sale.—J. C. Gentry has seed oats for sale.—Revs. Cannon and Martin have lately closed revival services at Bingham chapel.—J. R. Kidd and family will leave for their home at Big Stone Gap, Va., in a few days.—Miss Mattie Gentry and T. Hurst and Miss Nannie Hurst and J. T. Gentry visited Burning Springs recently.—Monroe Chadwell has gone to Indiana.—J. L. Peters, who has been ill for some time, is improving.—We are sorry to learn of George Burch being in the hospital.—Mrs. Bi-knell, wife of Robert Bicknell, died at her home March 1. A husband and three children are left.

BEECH GROVE, DOE CREEK.

Farmers here report wheat a failure, and flour is high.—Perry Combs, of Wolf Creek, is hauling a raft for E. E. Flanery.—Eighteen years ago T. J. Flanery, one of our first settlers, paid for his farm by hauling the logs from it. The ruts made by his log wagon in the soft slate of the creek can be seen to-day.—Mrs. S. G. Mainous is very ill from neuralgia of the bowels. Her little son is suffering from a fractured thigh caused by a fall.—John Stacey has traded his jennett for a fine saddle horse.—A number of young folks from Booneville and this neighborhood had a social at the home of T. J. Flanery on the evening of Mar. 3. Because of bad weather their visit was protracted to the 5th. Mrs. Flanery's larder was like the widow's barrel and cruise: the ham, pies, cakes, etc., didn't fail. In the absence of Misses Lou and Bes-

sie Flanery (in school at Berea) Miss Bettie Pendergrass assisted Mrs. Flanery to entertain.

JACKSON COUNTY.

KIRBY KNOB.

Rev. Rich. Moberly preached here Sunday the 9th. One addition to the church.—Miss Sallie Harrison visited friends here recently.—Jas. Durham will not be in school this term.—Miss Nora Fowler is visiting relatives here.—Miss Mina Jones is not improving.—Jason Hudson is recovering health.—W. T. and George Kirby are back from Ohio, where they have been working.—Charles Jones and Archie McGuire will go to Ohio to look for employment.—Albert Powell has bought the interest of John Powell in the store on Owsley Hill. Miss Minnie Harp is the clerk.—James Tuller and family have gone to Indiana. Mrs. Tuller has been here since last summer nursing her mother, Mrs. Williams.—Mrs. Richardson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Parsons, died at Drip Rock last week.—Miss Ellen Click, of Berea, is with relatives here. She is here hoping to benefit her health.—Our Sunday-school has been a blessing to our neighborhood, and its friends are looking forward to a good Easter service.—Mrs. Hattie Hatfield, of Berea, visited D. M. Click Friday, returning home Saturday.—Bronson & Powell are pushing the stove business.—Some fear the peaches are killed.—Mrs. Daugherty, who has been in Louisville waiting on her son, Robert, who has been ill, will return soon, Robert having begun to regain health.—Wm. Isaacs, who has been with his family in Berea this winter for the benefits of the school there, passed through here enroute to their home in Jackson county recently. Mr. Isaacs's mother over 70 years of age was with him riding horseback.—Henry Click is building a substantial fence and getting ready for crop season.

MADISON COUNTY.

PEYTONTOWN.

C. F. Burnam has been visiting his brother, Jack Burnam, of Berea.—J. L. Francis, of Richmond, was here Saturday on business.—Rev. S. Watts and several friends attended the First Baptist church of Richmond Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Florence White has been called home from Cincinnati because of the illness of her husband.—Rev. I. Miller is still at Lancaster.—Henry Burnam, of Richmond, was here visiting his brother, Charles Burnam, last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Tevis and Mrs. Mary Shearer, of Silver Creek, visited Peytontown Sunday.—Rev. Harry Miller, of Richmond, preached here last Sunday night. Bro. Miller deserves encouragement and credit.

OUR COUNTY NEWS.

Alexander Douglas has been appointed deputy county clerk for Valley View district.

Thieves on Thursday night broke open Monroe Lackey's store at Waco. They blew open the safe, securing considerable money.

The storm of the night of the 12th did considerable damage at Union. It is reported that the public-school building was blown from its foundation.

In the hail storm of Wednesday night, Mar. 12, hailstones as large as hen eggs are said to have fallen at Newby, breaking many window glasses.

Hon. C. L. Searcy, of this county, has introduced a bill in the House which, if it becomes a law, will make magistrates ineligible to serve as supervisors of turnpikes.

Frank Jones, a former resident of Madison county, but late of Lewis county, Mo., was arrested at Berea last week by Sheriff Wagers and Deputy Terrell. Jones was "wanted" in Missouri.

FOR SALE.

A Fine opening for a Live Sawmill Man.

One twenty (20) horse Lane & Bodley double sawmill, engine and outfit in excellent condition and practically new, with edger and cutoff saws complete. The capacity of the mill is from 8,000 to 15,000 feet a day. The mill is on Clear Creek, Rockcastle county, and is set to a fine body of timber of 300,000 to 500,000 feet.

Reason for wishing to sell is poor health of the owners.

For price and terms apply to
H. BLAZER & CO.,
Conway, Ky.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

How It Can Be Cured by Simple Exercises.

Thousands of persons suffer daily from dyspepsia and indigestion and heartburn. The sinful practice of mothers in allowing their very young children an indulgence in improper food, letting them eat any and every thing, is one reason for trouble, both stomach and nervous, later in life.

Too full indulgence at table of very highly seasoned foods, strong liquors, coffee and tea to excess and great quantities of iced drinks is another cause.

Investigation of late gives another cause for dyspepsia—the presence of butyric acidity of the food, says Professor Ward Bean in the Philadelphia Enquirer. The nervous centers are affected and lower vitality is also among the many symptoms.

The three exercises described here will act direct upon the organs of the stomach, kidneys and intestines and will stimulate and vitalize their action. Remember results cannot be obtained at once; it will take from two to three weeks before permanent help is obtained.

Exercise No. 1.—Sit firmly upon a chair, feet well apart in front, so that the body is braced, place the hands upon the hips, keep the trunk of the body straight up. Now bend to the side as far as possible, first on the right, then to the left; repeat from twenty-five to a hundred times, as your power increases.

Exercise No. 2.—Seated as in No. 1, clasp the hands firmly in front, keep arms and shoulders high; now with considerable force swing the arms to the right side and as far around as you can, from right to left, twisting the body as it has never been twisted before. This will make the muscles very sore at first, but keep it up, twenty-five to a hundred times.

Exercise No. 3.—Sit upon a stool or a chair, with back of chair at the side, place the toes under the edge of bureau and bed, keep hands upon hips. Now lean as far back as the strength of the muscles of the abdomen will permit; then return to erect position sitting; repeat twenty-five to fifty times.

If you will earnestly try the above exercises you will be well repaid for your trouble, as the results are of great benefit in the strengthening of the trunk. This article is not written for dyspeptics only, but for all who wish to take care of the "temple of the living God."

How to Make Ginger Wine.

This is an American home brewed beverage which finds favor in country homes. All the ingredients are put together cold, and there is no cooking to be done. To every gallon of cold water add three and one-fourth pounds of loaf sugar, one and one-half ounces of bruised ginger, two lemons, two Seville oranges and one sweet orange. Pare the oranges and lemons very thin, squeeze all the fruit, put the juice and peel in the barrel; also one ounce of split raisins to every gallon. Do not quite fill the cask at first and stir well till the sugar is dissolved (two or three days), then add a little yeast. Do not stir again, but in about a week fill the cask and cork it up. This will be ready to bottle in three or four months.

How to Lie When Sleeping.

The correct posture for sleep is to lie on the right side, with the limbs stretched out to their full length and the arms either straight down by the body or in any comfortable position, provided they are not raised above the head. The mouth should be closed, and all the muscles of the body should be relaxed. The lungs work with greater deliberation during the hours of sleep, and if the arms are raised above the head at this time and for any period the action of the heart drives the blood away from the arms and sends it to the head, frequently making one very restless when it does not prevent sleep entirely.

How to Make Vanilla Extract.

This can be made cheaply at home, and you can know you have all you pay for and no adulterations. Buy of your druggist one-quarter ounce of vanilla beans (be sure to get the genuine) by buying the tonkas first, one-half ounce of tonka and one-half pint of alcohol. Mix with one-half pint of water and let stand for two weeks; then add one-quarter of a pint of alcohol and one-quarter of a pint of water. Let stand awhile longer and then strain and bottle. It is ready for use.

How to Devil Crackers.

Mix together three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of dry mustard, one teaspoonful of anchovy paste, a dash of cayenne and a pinch of salt. Mix this smooth with two level tablespoonfuls of butter. Spread over the crackers and put in a hot oven until they begin to color.

How to Clean Mirrors.

Mirrors that are very dull and speckled may be cleaned and polished by first rubbing the specks from the glass with warm tea and then, after drying with a cloth, rubbing the surface with a paste made by mixing a little whiting with cold tea, polishing dry with tissue paper.

How to Remove Ink Spots.

When ink is spilled on the carpet, sop up as much as possible with blotting paper. Then apply milk with a bit of rag, changing the milk when dirty. When the ink has been removed, wash with ammonia and water, and the stain will vanish.

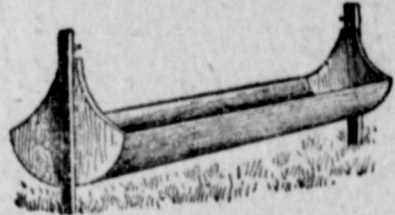
How to Improve Starch.

When making hot starch, add a tablespoonful of sugar. The clothes will then have a nice gloss when ironed and retain their stiffness much better.

A SIMPLE TROUGH.

One You Can Make Yourself, and It Will Do For Water or Food.

I have a feed trough which I made myself out of a piece of galvanized iron. It is three and one-half feet long. To make it, get two pieces of wood and shape them to fit the inside of the trough for the ends as shown in the diagram. Nail well with lath nails. If you want one for water, make it shorter and before putting the end pieces on paint a piece of cloth and place between the end pieces and the trough. Then after you have your end pieces on, get a piece of lath just long enough to fit between the ends and nail it lengthwise just above the level of the trough. This will keep the chick-



THE SWINGING TROUGH.

ens out of the water. Put two eyes on the top of the end pieces to hang it by. Drive stakes in the ground just far enough apart to let the trough swing. Put pins in the top of the stakes to fit the eyes on the end pieces of the trough. The top of the trough should be about six inches above the ground. You can use your judgment about painting it. If you do, put some water in it and let it stand about a day before allowing the chickens access to it.—Subscriber in Poultry Keeper.

THE BROILER.

A Branch of the Poultry Business That Can Be Made to Pay.

In entering the broiler business the most important requirement is good incubators, as without them failure is sure. To accompany the incubator one should have first class brooders, and of these the indoor is best, because you can easily attach a regulator, thereby guarding against smothering your chicks. If you are a good judge of the amount of heat a lamp will throw out when lit at night and left till morning, you can with safety use outdoor brooders. Where many chicks are hatched it is best to adopt the compartment brooder, heated by steam.

In raising broilers they must have warm, dry quarters. They must be fed little and often a variety of food and with lots of fresh, clean water. Their food should contain lots of oil. Skim milk is splendid. My broilers cost from 20 to 40 cents a pair to raise, and when selling for 80 cents to \$1.20 a pair I think it is a paying business.

I give my chickens six square inches each in the brooders and 18 square inches each in the yards. The brooder is raked out every morning while the chicks are eating, and the yards are swept with a wire broom every night after they go to bed. In this manner they are not frightened while the work is going on.

When I first began to raise broilers, I almost gave it up in disgust. It seemed I could not raise them successfully. When I looked into the matter, I found they were crowded and that the pens were not cleaned as they should be. Matters were changed, and to my astonishment my broilers then paid me better than my layers. Constant attention brings success. I would rather go without one of my meals every day than see my broilers go hungry, while I take pleasure in seeing my layers on the hungry side at all times.

As for sickness, it comes only a few times a year. The most common ailment is leg weakness. The moment this is noticed the weak chick is taken off by itself and fed about half as much as it was getting. In nearly all cases this chicken can be taken back the second day. By this method no weight is lost. Remember weight lost one day cannot be regained in three.—Cor. Reliable Poultry Journal.

About Gapes.

Gapes are usually due to filth, the eating of the residuum of food previously given and feeding in damp places. It is believed that they are propagated in earthworms, but no facts have yet been discovered regarding such claim. The best remedy for gapes, if the chicks will eat, is to add a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine to a mixture of one pint of cornmeal and a half pint of middlings. Thoroughly incorporate the turpentine with the dry material, then scald as much of the material as may be required and feed to the chicks on a clean board. Put ten drops of carbolic acid in every pint of drinking water and change the water frequently once a day. There is no sure remedy for gapes, and inserting feather tips in the windpipe to draw out the gape worms can be done only by an experienced person. There are suggested remedies, but they are sometimes as fatal to the chicks as the gapes.

Queer Things in an English Egg.

The Pall Mall Gazette tells the following remarkable egg story:

"A Scarborough gentleman was rather bewildered the other morning to find no fewer than 38 common pins and a shoemaker's brass sprig imbedded in the white of his breakfast egg. The egg had been bought in the Scarborough market, and it seems that one or two other eggs purchased there about the same time have been found to contain two or three pins each. The extraordinary egg is being preserved in spirits by a Scarborough naturalist."

What a strange taste the hen that laid that egg must have had! It is now in order for some one to rise to demonstrate that such a thing is an utter impossibility. Some people are so practical that they would spoil any good story for the sake of physiological accuracy.